

# Edgefield Advertiser.

THOS. J. ADAMS, PROPRIETOR

EDGEFIELD, S. C., WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1896.

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Statistics kept by Chicago newspapers show that during 1895 there were 272 persons killed by mob violence of different kinds in this country.

The Vassar graduates of this year voted to abolish the commencement essay and to substitute for it an address by some noted specialist on his specialty. They have set a good example, believes the Atlanta Journal.

Here is a curious calculation as to the amount of energy expended by a person weighing 168 pounds in climbing a mountain peak of 7000 feet high, the time allowed for the ascent being five hours. By careful calculation it is found that the total amount of labor performed is equal to raising 1,390,000 pounds to the height of one foot or that of raising one pound to a height of 1,390,000 feet. Of this enormous amount of work 1,176,000 foot-pounds is expended by the muscles of the legs in raising or lifting the body; 12,000 by the heart in circulating the blood; 80,000 by the chest in breathing and 54,000 in the various exertions in balancing the body, overcoming friction of the ground, etc.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says that a young bachelor of Buffalo recently gave a bachelor's dinner to eighteen of his friends. All the details were of the most lavish description, and to wind up with the host had prepared a dozen and a half of lamp-lighters, each made from a twisted one dollar bill. These were placed alongside of each plate in readiness for the passing of the cigars. But the fates had a better use in store for these twisted ones. Long before the cigars were reached the guests had toyed with small bottles until they couldn't tell a lamp-lighter from a cork-screw. Then it was the turn of the wily waiters. Skillfully removing the precious lighters, they substituted matches at every plate, and had the satisfaction of seeing the cigars go round without anybody missing the bills.

Steam, water, air and electricity are the only four agents for power transmission. Air, in one sense the cheapest as well as the most abundant, is at the same time the most elusive and the least docile. Its first use was for diving. In 1831 it was first employed for sinking bridge piers. It was also employed in driving the Thames tunnel. In 1866 it was used for sinking a colliery shaft. It was employed for transporting goods in the early part of the century. Unsuccessful tests were made of pneumatic railroads, but successful ones for the transmission of messages and parcels. The foundation work of the partially destroyed bridge at St. Louis was largely executed by James Buchanan Eads with compressed air. For the distribution of motive power by vacuum a profitable plant has been in operation for ten years at Paris. The motors are worked by atmospheric pressure, and exhaust into pipes in which a vacuum is maintained by air pumps at a central station. There are also plants for the distribution of compressed air at Birmingham, Dresden, Berlin, Vienna, Leeds, Norwalk, Conn., and Niagara Falls. For traction compressed air is still an experiment, admits the Chicago Times-Herald, although it is in use in several European cities, and in Paris particularly it has proved safe, economical and popular for passenger transportation. This air is stored between the wheels in cylindrical reservoirs, filled at the terminals of the line. The elastic force of the air acts on machinery similar to that of a locomotive. Between the reservoirs and the cylinder in front of the car is the expansion engine, which regulates the pressure. A car equipped with a compressor devised by the American inventor Hoadley is the one tried on the cars on Lenox avenue, New York City. Each car weighs 2000 pounds less than a trolley of equal power and like carrying capacity, and starts and stops without noise. So certain seems success that a power-house is being built on 146th street. The experiment in New York will be watched with acute interest by all American communities afflicted by the trolley and afrighted by the cable. The success of the new motors may well be ardently desired.

Picks Tacks Out of Tires. Some people will go for months without having one, while others seem to pick up all the nails, thorns and other pointed objects which are lying about. We had a sudden turn of luck ourselves one day recently, says a writer on bicycling, and got a nail in both tires in a single ride, after having escaped for some eight or nine months. Now, these two punctures might have been avoided by a very simple device, which we may call a nail catcher. It is simply a piece of string, wire or catgut tied across the front forks and the upper backstays, just above the tire, but not quite touching it. We believe there is now a special curved catcher, made with attachment clips. Now, when a nail or other object is picked up by the tire it does not, as we have previously said, at once penetrate the cover and inner tube, so that this catcher at once picks it out again before any mischief is done.

Bennington Center, Vt., with a population never exceeding 300, has furnished four Governors to the State.

## CYCLING ODDITIES.

### SOME CURIOSITIES IN THE WORLD OF WHEELS.

A Three-Year-Old Rider Who Makes Ten-Mile Trips - A Fancy Rider's Startling Trick - Perilous Ride.

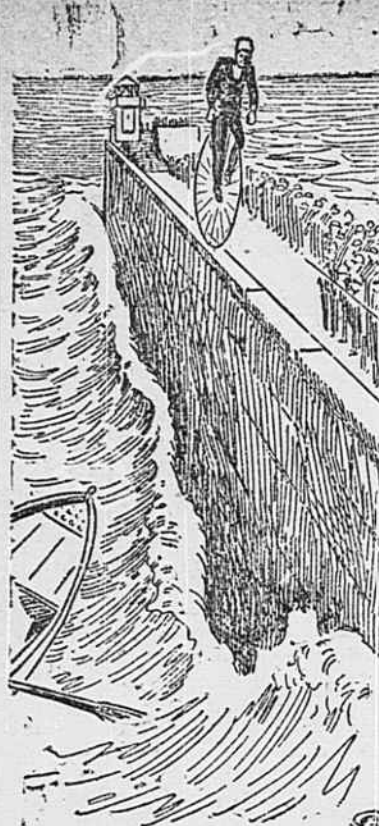
WOULD you like an introduction to the youngest bicyclist in Chicago, if not in the world, this is his picture. The young man is just three years old and he lives at 2760 Commercial street, Ravenswood. His name is Allison Friedberg. He rides an Allis baby bicycle, the wheels of which are only sixteen inches in diameter and the seat twenty-two inches from the



A THREE-YEAR-OLD BICYCLE RIDER.

ground. Not long ago he rode from Ravenswood to Lincoln Park and back, a distance of ten miles, in less than half a day. He learned to ride very easily, and is not at all afraid.

A FANCY RIDER'S STARTLING TRICK. It is a matter of frequent comment that the safety does not present the opportunity for fancy trick riding that the ordinary did. With all that, some very remarkable "stunts" have been thought out by the professional entertainers, one of the most startling of which, as performed by young Leo Richardson, is herewith illustrated. The rider turns himself around and suddenly lies down on the handle bar, his feet out ahead. In this uncomfortable position he rides, twisting the

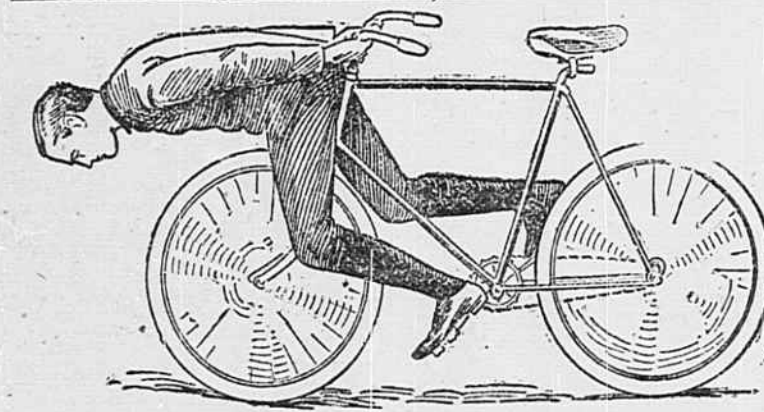


A PERILOUS RIDE.

pedals with his hand. Then he turns over, so to speak, and takes the almost indescribable position shown in the illustration, looking as though he was pulling his wheel along after him by main force.

PERILOUS RIDING. The attention of the foolkiller is directed to the young men who race with railroad trains, cross railroad bridges on the ties, ride down steep flights of stairs or pedal along the brinks of precipices, after the manner of Maltby, who recently shocked the staid people of Aberdeen, Scotland, by his perilous ride on the narrow top of the wall of the ocean pier. That Maltby can do such a trick is not so remarkable as that he is willing to do it at all for a little notoriety.

A BIRMINGHAM CYCLIST. "Little Joe," a most intelligent orang utoing, of Portland, Oregon,



A STARTLING TRICK.

learned to ride in three lessons, so his press agent says. Like all beginners, he is very enthusiastic, and shows a bad temper when forced to dismount from his bicycle, which is of special construction with a twenty-inch wheel. "Joe" has a brother, who is a resident of Spokane Falls, where he is giving exhibitions. The brother is booked for a metropolitan appearance during the next theatrical season.

Our portraits show us how we would look if we were handsome.—Puck.

## NEW DEVICES AND INVENTIONS.

The latest device for the production of rubber tires, for which an American patent has been secured, is officially described as "A protective covering for pneumatic tires consisting of a padding over the tire, a circumferential spring-metal band lying upon said padding, and a flexible metallic cloth fitted over and surrounding said band and said padding and adapted to be attached to the rim of the wheel."

Nothing can stop the bicycle inventor. His applications are received at the rate of a hundred daily at Washington, and already outnumber the total of washing machines, churns and automatic couplers for railroad cars. He seems to be filled with the idea that a bicycle to be operated by hand instead of foot power is the real, original, long felt want. Such a machine might be operated by the legless wonder of the dime museums, but what any one else would want with it is not



clear. Many of the inventions are, however, of merit, and they relate to details in the intricate portions of the machine. There are some new things in the line of package carriers, and in the smooth paved cities a year hence at least ninety per cent. of the light delivery of dry goods, millinery, hats, shoes, flowers, confectionery, groceries, provisions, etc., will be through the medium of vehicles operated by boys and young men.

BICYCLE DISEASES. The doctors are still busy discovering new bicycle diseases. There is the bicycle throat, the bicycle eye, and the "nose, spine, arm, foot, lungs, liver, heart and possibly the cyclist's verminiform appendix. As a matter of fact, however, the thing that is worrying the doctors is the general prevalence of bicycle health.

COMBINATION GARMENTS. A remarkable combination garment for men only comes from Germany, where they make gasoline motorcycles that weigh 150 pounds. Herr Bruckner is the father of this interesting pair of "pants," which may, by pulling a string, be converted from knickerbockers into trousers, suitable for any occasion.

THE BICYCLE A REFORMER. A New York minister of the gospel, active in temperance work, said at a public meeting that the bicycle had done more for the cause of sobriety than anything else in the past twenty years. Keep a man in health and he will care nothing for rum. By the way, talking about the bicycle as an aid to moral reform movements, the Salvation Army will have a fully equipped bicycle corps for suburban service on wheels, and the plan of organization for the new military body within the ranks of the Episcopal Church, which is to be known as the United States Church Army, calls for a bicycle corps with each regiment, which, in New York City, will assume the proportions of a "bicycle brigade."

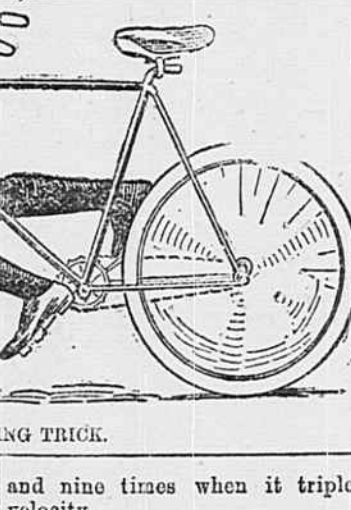
—New York Journal.

## Waves of an Iron Bridge.

A train always exerts greater strain on an iron bridge when going quickly than when going slowly; but the difference in the strain depends on the structure of the bridge, and is much more in some cases than in others. When the train goes over the bridge it causes a wave to travel along the structure, owing to the elasticity of the iron.

That part of the bridge just in front of the train is raised a little, and the part under the train is lowered, so that each part of the bridge is successively raised and lowered as the train goes over it, and the more quickly the train travels, the more sudden the rise and fall, and consequently the more violent.

The strain produced will vary with the square of the velocity of the wave, so that the train will exert four times the strain when it doubles its velocity,



and nine times when it triples its velocity.

An admirer of Wagner has offered to the city of Berlin \$1250, providing the municipal authorities will name one of the new bridges after the composer.

## THE SPECTRAL LEMUR.

The Monkey's Queerest Relative and His Luminous Nocturnal Eye. The spectral lemur, who lives in the Malay Archipelago, has about the oddest appearance of any known animal. In this newspaper, says the New



York Journal, you will see the first really life-like picture of him ever printed.

This little animal is a relative of the monkey. Naturalists give the name of primates to the group of animals consisting of man, the monkeys and the lemurs because they come first for description. Of all the primates the spectral lemur comes first for oddity of personal appearance.

His greatest but not his only peculiarity is to be found in his eyes, which are enormous. They cover the greater part of his face, leaving only room for a ridiculously small nose.

In color the eyes are greenish yellow and are exceedingly luminous at night. They shine out green and brilliant, when the rest of the body is totally invisible to man. This is how the spectral lemur has acquired the title of spectral.

The spectre is only six or seven inches long and lives in the dense forests of the Malay Archipelago, where there is darkness at all times. He makes a sort of nest at roots of the great bamboos and climbs up them with the agility of a squirrel, but by a different method.

In his tree-climbing operations he is aided by large, round suckers, which are attached to the ends of all his long, slender fingers and toes. He glides up a shiny bamboo trunk with all the ease imaginable.

He is thoroughly harmless and would be an ornament to any household.

## ARMED PIGMIES WHO FOUGHT FOR MENDEL'S CAUSE.

These are probably the smallest and queerest soldiers which, armed with modern rifles, have ever fought against



ABYSSINIAN DWARFS.

civilized troops. They are Central African dwarfs, and in the service of Vugus (or Emperor) of Abyssinia assisted in the rout of the Italian troops. These pigmies are scarcely more than half the height of an ordinary man. Despite their diminutive height, they are fierce, cruel and cunning, and armed with firearms as formidable as big men.

It is only within the past few years that the existence of these little people has been generally accepted. Herodotus, the Greek historian, wrote about them, but he has been scoffed at and his accounts characterized as fiction. Du Chaillu and other African explorers who claimed to have found the pigmies in Central Africa had to encounter just as sceptical a public. Stanley's account of the dwarf people of the Dark Continent is the first that really gained general credence.

Akkas is the name given to these curious little people, who are supposed to be the survivors of the aboriginal inhabitants of Central Africa. There have been three Akkas brought to Europe. Two were men. They were called Lobo and Chairallah. The third was a lady Akka, named Saidia.



Up-to-Date Children.

"Then, Elsie, you won't have me? When I grow up I'll shoot myself—so now!"—Puck.

## DRESS DEVICES.

### THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN FEMININE FASHIONS.

Handsomely Trimmed Wrappers With Bishop Sleeves—Naval Jackets With Vest—Other Dainty Designs.

THE first large illustration of femininity is handsomely trimmed with delft blue and white embroidery and insertion to match, blue satin ribbon forming the stock collar, cuff bows and tied semi-girdle at the waist line. The closing in cen-



LADIES' WRAPPER WITH BISHOP SLEEVES.

ter front is invisible under a band of insertion. The gown is shaped in the favorite princess style, fitting smoothly below the waist where each seam is gradually widened to produce the fashionable fluted effect in the skirt. The bishop sleeves are gathered top and bottom, cuff bands finishing the wrists. A frill of embroidery and a band of ribbon with bow forms the dainty decoration. The gown can be made up with or without lining, the style being equally well adapted to silk, cotton or linen fabrics, cambric or China silk, and are favorite materials with lace, embroidery, ribbon, trim at the bands for decoration.

for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 6 1/2 yards.

## NAVAL JACKET OF BLUE WOOL.

For yachting, boating, seaside or ordinary country wear no other style of jacket is half as fetching or appropriate with a sailor hat as the one delineated in the second large picture. Navy blue wool canvas cloth and white duck are the materials selected, the vest and collar of duck being decorated with rows of blue braid. Single bust darts and under-arm darts perform the smooth adjustment, the neck is finished with a standing collar and the lower edge is shaped in rounded outline. The naval jacket is of fashionable length and flares widely in front, the broad sailor collar forming pointed revers to the waist line. The duck collar is removable and overlaps the canvas collar to within an inch of the edge. Two handsome white pearl buttons decorate each front. The back and sides fit closely to the waist line, falling below in rippling folds that are induced by the shaping. The sleeves are in gigot style, shaped by single seams and are of fashionable edge, the fullness at the top being arranged in side plaits with a single box plait at the top. Jackets in this style can be made to match or contrast with the skirt and are adapted to the linen, cotton and woolen fabrics that are now a vogue for summer wear. Insertion, embroidery, bias bands, braid or gimp can be used in decorating or a plain finish can be given if so preferred.

The quantity of material 44 inches



NAVAL JACKET, WITH VEST.

wide required to make this jacket for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3 1/2 yards.

## GETTING GOWN.

Heavy linens, Russia crash and piques are the favorite materials for outing gowns. Following the craze for embroidery on everything, there is a coarse gray linen which has an all-over scroll pattern worked upon it in chain stitch, with white, brown,

blue or black thread. The embroidered linen is used for the skirt and for a deep square collar on the coat or blazer, which is made of plain linen. The newest piques have tiny Dresden flowers embroidered in silk scattered all over them. Sometimes the entire suit is made of the embroidered fabric, but it is better to have the skirt plain and the jacket embroidered. A skirt of pale pink pique is effective with a little coat of embroidered white pique; and the same coat can be worn with several skirts.—Demorest's.

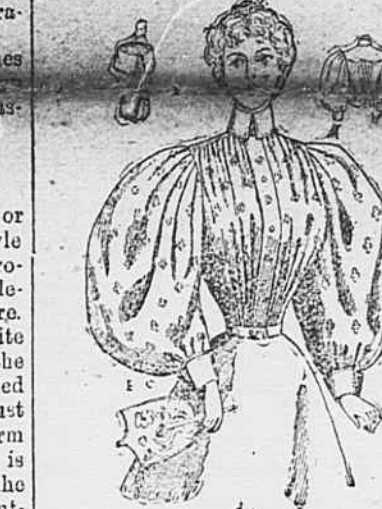
## SHIRT WAIST OF GRASS LIXEN.

Grass linen, with figured design in white embroidery, is here stylishly worn with white linen collar and



LADIES' WRAPPER WITH BISHOP SLEEVES.

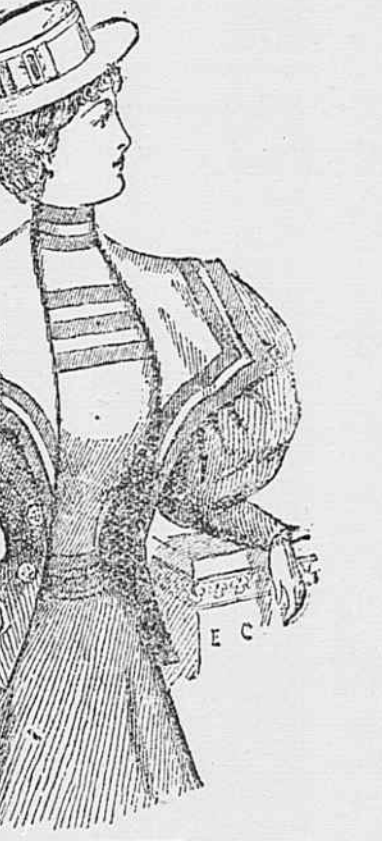
cuffs, which can be made removable or attached permanently as desired. The great variety of styles in the hitherto popular summer shirt waist argues for an unprecedented vogue this season. The style here presented is unusually attractive and sensible, being very generally becoming, the fullness at the neck and shoulder edges produces a soft and graceful effect over the bust. A box plait finishes the right front edge through which buttonholes are worked to effect the closing with studs or buttons. The back is gathered at top and joined



SHIRT WAIST OF GRASS LIXEN.

to a yoke lining with straight lower edge, the double pointed yoke being placed over the garters and stitched firmly down on its lower edge, thus insuring a durable finish. A shaped neck band completes the neck when the rolling collar is made separately. The bishop shirt sleeves are slashed at the back and the opening finished with cuff caps, wrist bands completing the wrists to which the rolling cuffs are buttoned. Plaits or a casing and draw strings adjust the fullness at the waist line, and the dress skirt is worn over the full lower edge. A narrow belt of white kid encircles the waist. Percale, cambric, lawn, batiste and gingham in stripes, checks, figured and plain effects all make up stylishly by the mode.

The quantity of material 33 inches



NAVAL JACKET, WITH VEST.

wide required to make this jacket for a lady having a 36-inch bust measure is 3 1/2 yards.

## PANAMA HATS ARE PRETTY.

Panama hats trimmed with morning glories, daisies, clover, hawthorn blossoms, and lilacs are very pretty with thin gowns.

The bicycle habit may not be attractive, but there's something in it.—Adams Freeman.

## STORY OF THE SEEDS.

"One I love," a pretty face bending o'er the grate; "Two I love," a soft, sweet voice, measures out her fate. "Three I love, I say," and still other seeds galore. "Four I love with all my heart," What need is there of more?

"Five I love," a sweet look then, Ah, no! Fortune thus was wrong, Should the count thus ended be? Love's ties are too strong. "Six he loves," a dimpled smile; "Seven she loves," a blush; "Eight both love," a sweet look then, O'er the fair face flash.

"Nine he comes," he carries ten, "Eleven he courts"—but wait! Anxious search has failed to find The seed whose rests her fate. Carefully she looks them o'er, Then, as brow grows light, "Twelve he marries. Merv! I Nearly died from fright!" —Puck

## RUMOR OF THE DAY.

"I love you unspeakably, M. L.," "But perhaps you might speak to mamma."—Ficquendo Blaceter.

Teacher—"What is an island?" Little Johnny Squanch—"A body of land almost entirely occupied by in-fargenta."—Puck.

Teacher—"Can you give me any idea of what a hollow mockery is?" Pupil—"Yessum; on ice-chest in winter is."—Roxbury Gazette.

Once more those conditions come To grove the country and the town; The measure now runs up, The perspiration rameth down. —Washington Star.

Very Amateur Singer (at evening party)—"Let me like a soldier fall!" Agonized Guest—"You certainly should if I had a gun anywhere handy."—Standard.

Depth of Woe: "Did George look anxious when he proposed to you, Kitty?" "Yes; he looked as if he were learning to ride a wheel."—Chicago Record.

Snobson—"I feel dreadfully. I gave at home yesterday and only ten people came." Quiz—"Why don't you give a funeral? You'd have it crowded."—Truth.

Attorney—"What was there about the deceased that led you to believe he was of unusual mind?" Witness—"Well, for one thing, he abhorred bicycles."—Philadelphia North American.

Teacher—"Now, Freddie, since you have correctly spelled Philadelphia, can you tell me what Stato it is in?" Freddie—"Yes, sir. I heard pa say the other day that it was in a state of coma."

Hicks—"I saw your poem in the paper last week. How did you get your pull with the editor?" Wits—"Oh, I didn't bother the editor. I called upon the business manager."—Somerville Journal.

"Now, Johnny, do you understand thoroughly why I am going to whip you?" "Yes, sir, you're in a humor this morning, and you've got to lick some one before you'll feel satisfied."—Harlem Life.

Margaret—"Don't you think Maud loved Charlie?" Ethel—"No, dear; it is my firm belief that she only married him for his beautiful collection of striped outdoor shirts."—Philadelphia North American.

He—"Which did you like best of my verses?" She—"Why, the one on the first page." He—"Let me see. Which one was that?" She—"Don't you remember? The one in quotation marks."—Harlem Life.

"You do not go out often to dinner, Mrs. Waddington?" "No, I don't think the best dinner on earth is sufficient compensation for making one's self agreeable for three hours at a stretch."—Chicago Record.

Daughter—"This piano is really my very own, isn't it, papa?" "Yes, my dear." "And when I marry I can take it with me, can't I?" "Certainly, my child; but don't tell any one. It might spoil your chances."—Tit Bits.

Ferry—"Why don't you get married? Don't say you can't stand the expense. That excuse is too thin." Liar—"I could stand the expense well enough, but the girl's father says he can't."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Miss Bellefield—"Do you like Mr. Van Braun, Nellie?" Miss Bloomfield (who is addicted to slang)—"Yes, I like him I don't think." Miss Bellefield—"That is the great trouble with you, Nellie. You should cultivate a habit of thought."—Pittsburg Chronicle.

## The Plunge of a Glacier.

The fall of a glacier in the Bernese Oberland last autumn, from an attitude of 10,323 feet above sea level, is thus described by Engineering: The whole mass, estimated to be half as large again as the largest of the pyramids of Egypt, leaped down 4000 feet to the bottom of the valley, then up 1300 on the side, and back into the valley just far enough not to destroy the watercourse through it. It appears to have jumped the watercourse, moving as a solid mass. It took only about twenty seconds in its first downward plunge, ten in its leap upward and ten in falling back, so that at the end of forty seconds the mass had changed its place from near the top of the mountain to the farther side of the valley, where it buried nearly one square mile of rich pasture to the depth of six feet. A similar ice avalanche is recorded as having occurred at the same spot on the same day of the year in 1872.

## A French Cafe Freak.

A man hanging by the neck thirteen days and nights was the attraction at a Montmartre (Paris) cafe recently. The doctors, however, stopped the performance at the end of the fourth day, the man being in a critical condition. His name is Durand. He attained notoriety some time ago by standing on a pedestal at Marseilles for twenty-eight consecutive days.

## A White Coon.

A white coon that hasn't a dark hair on its body is owned at Weiser, Idaho, and is a kind of town pet. It has distinguished itself by whipping all the dogs in the neighborhood, and is sure death to cats that stray into its vicinity. It spends most of its time chained to the sidewalk outside its owner's store.

## MOTHERS READ THIS.

### The Best Remedy.

For Flatulent Cough, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Nausea, Colic, Cholera Infantum, Teething Children, Cholera Morbus, Unnatural Drains from the Bowels, Pains, Griping, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

## PITT'S CARMINATIVE.

Is the standard. It carries children over the critical period of teething, and is recommended by physicians as the friend of Mother and Child. It is pleasant to the taste and never fails to give satisfaction. A few doses will demonstrate its all-potent virtues. Price, 25 cts. per bottle. For sale by druggists.

## HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

### UNDER A PAN OF MILK.

Every housewife knows the sad state in which the shelf is placed where the daily supply of milk is set. The overflowing or spilled drops soon make an unsightly, greasy stain upon the wood that there is no crusting without taking the grain along with it. It is the simplest thing in the world to avoid all that. A strip of oilcloth underneath the pans is enough. This, of course, can be washed daily like china-ware, and as thoroughly cleaned. Oilcloth is invaluable for many such places in kitchen and storeroom, and saves much of the vulgar and hard "blow green" otherwise called for in keeping one's rooms in first-class condition.—New York Advertiser.

## LAMPS AND READERS.

Lamps grow more artistic every day, and in most homes a standard lamp for the floors seems almost a necessity. The lamp itself is nothing, but it is the shade which gives it beauty.

A most artistic shade is made of white satin, cut to plainly fit the frame and then painted with scenes or flowers in transparent colors.

Quite new ones are those made of plain muslin, one of plain yellow looking exactly like a huge yellow poppy. Plain white shades, having wreaths of flowers as a border, with a soft, frayed out frill beneath, are very dainty.

With the electric light most beautiful effects can be obtained, but it should be kept in mind that pink is the only shade that is becoming the complexion when used over such a brilliant light.

Many lamps that are made to fasten to the wall are in lantern form, with frames of scrolled ironwork hanging from an arm of the same.

With a lamp of this kind, glass globes or pink colored lantern shades which are effective additions to a dining-room or a hall.—Chicago Record.

## TO COOK THE SPRING CHICKEN.

To many, spring chicken always suggests a boiled chicken, and this is certainly delicious when rubbed with clarified butter and cooked over a fire of clear coals, but there are other ways of serving the young fowls that are equally good.

Southern fried chicken is famous, and here is a recipe that may well make the month water. Cut up two drawn and picked chickens in this manner: Lay them on a board, remove the feet, then cut off the wings and legs, and last divide the breasts and backs in halves. Roll these pieces in flour and dredge with pepper and salt. Have ready a frying pan half full of boiling lard and into this drop the portions of chicken. Fry a nice brown. Take up on a heated platter and set to keep warm while a cream gravy is prepared. Pour a tablespoonful of cream or rich milk into the frying pan and thicken with a tablespoonful of flour and butter blended. Season with salt, pepper and a tablespoonful of minced parsley. Allow it to come to a boil and pour over the poultry. Garnish with sprigs of curled parsley. Fried mush is often served with this dish.

Creole Fried Chicken.—The Creoles, who are fond of highly seasoned viands, dip the pieces of chicken in an egg batter to which have been added two chopped tomatoes, one minced onion and a little parsley, thyme, salt and pepper. They then fry it the same as above and serve with a tomato sauce.

Steamed Spring Chicken.—Split a half grown fowl down the back and rub with salt and pepper. Place in a steamer and steam an hour. Meanwhile prepare a sauce, using one pint of cream, half pint of boiling water, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a tablespoonful of cornstarch and the same of butter, seasoning with pepper and celery salt. Mix all together and boil thickly. Pour over the chicken.

Chicken in Viennese Style.—With a very sharp knife split two right young fowls exactly in two parts. Rub the halves with fresh salad oil and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Then dip them in beaten egg and roll in bread crumbs. Slightly grease a gridiron with a little suet and place over a coal fire. On this broil the chickens a fine brown, turning often. Have at hand four pieces of toasted bread on a hot dish and on these arrange the four portions of chicken. Pour over all a rich cream or white sauce.

Chicken Gumbo.—For this a young chicken is cut up, fried in flour and fried in hot lard, together with a few slices of onion. Over it should then be poured two cups of boiling water, and it allowed to simmer ten minutes. Drop in a pod of red pepper, cook until thick and then season with salt and one tablespoonful of butter. Gumbo is served with boiled rice or stewed green okras.

Chicken pudding recalls old plantation days. Cut up a chicken and stew tender. Season with salt and pepper. Prepare a thick batter. Then butter a pudding dish and in the bottom arrange a layer of the fowl and cover with the batter. Then more chicken and batter, alternately, until the receptacle is full. Bake brown in the oven. Serve with butter sauce.—New England Homestead.

The New York Life Insurance Company is suing the St. Louis Globe-Democrat for \$100,000 libel.

MADAGASCAR is now a French colony. This must make England's mouth water.